

The previous local records seem to have been but three, one being a spring record, May 12, 1900 (Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., VI, p. 55). The other two were Sept. 20, 1896 (Bull. 3, Univ. of Maine), and Sept. 25, 1897 (Journ. Maine Orn. Soc., VI, p. 55).

The present specimen considerably extends the known period of migration.—ARTHUR H. NORTON, *Portland, Me.*

The Prothonotary Warbler in Colorado.—In “May or June, 1900,” Mr. B. G. Voigt (deceased) shot a Prothonotary Warbler (*Protonotaria citrea*) between Palmer Lake and Monument, Colo. In “May, 1902” he shot two more specimens of the same species on the Arkansas River about two miles east of Pueblo, Colo. I examined and identified these three birds, and while doing so was struck with the paleness of the bill, corresponding to the fall and winter plumage of this species. I thereupon sent one of the birds to Mr. Ridgway, who writes that there is in the Museum collections a specimen in this plumage which was taken as early as July 28, and who thinks that the dates “May” and “June,” as given to me, are certainly erroneous. I cannot vouch for these dates, nor is it possible now to confirm the note which Mr. Voigt gave me shortly before his death. This establishes another new species for Colorado.—A. H. FELGER, *Denver, Colo.*

‘*Helminthophila lawrencei*’ near the District of Columbia.—On May 12th the last, I took a warbler of the hybrid ‘*lawrencei*’ type on Plummer Island, Maryland, near the camp of the Washington Biologists’ Field Club. It is a high plumaged male, which for convenience may be designated as *lawrencei*, although it evidently differs widely from the type. As no other specimens of *lawrencei* are at hand, I am unable to judge with accuracy how far this differs from previous examples which have been taken. Judging from descriptions and figures, however, it appears to be much more similar to *H. chrysoptera* than most of those that have been recorded under the name *lawrencei*. It is distinctly grayish about the shoulders, sides of neck, and sides of body. The middle of the belly and posterior underparts are creamy yellowish, leaving only the central part of the breast from the black throat posteriorly clear yellow, and even this is of a more subdued greenish tone than in *H. pinus*. The nape, scapulars, and rump, though largely yellowish green, are partly grayish throughout. The chin and the anterior part of the malar stripes are yellowish, and the feathers of the black throat-patch are slightly tipped with yellow. The wing bars are almost as distinct as in *pinus* but their color is yellow as in *chrysoptera* and the secondaries are broadly edged with greenish. The crown is yellow becoming greenish posteriorly. The only whitish markings are the posterior half of the malar stripe and a short stripe behind the upper border of the eye corresponding to the superciliary stripe which in *chrysoptera* extends nearly or quite to the base of the bill. The lores and auriculars are black, practically as in *chrysoptera*.

Whether or not any special significance attaches to the taking of this bird is problematical. Since *chrysoptera* and *pinus* are known to be hybridizing rather freely in certain parts of their breeding range, it is not strange that specimens of the hybrid type should be forthcoming from a locality in their migration route. Doubtless, it is only because actual collecting has become so limited in the eastern United States, that more specimens of this sort have not been recorded.—WILFRID H. OSGOOD, *U. S. Biological Survey*.

Capture of Lawrence's Warbler on Staten Island, N. Y.—At Richmond, Staten Island, N. Y., on May 11, 1907, I found a Lawrence's Warbler (*Helminthophila lawrencei*) on some dead bushes out in a dry field. Its black throat and cheeks, sharply contrasted with the rich yellow of its breast and crown, rendered it particularly conspicuous among the other warblers present. Fortunately I was able to verify my observation by shooting the bird, which proved to be a male, of typical color, with two white bars on each wing, washed with yellow, and somewhat wider and more confluent than is usual with the Blue-winged Warbler.—JAMES CHAPIN, *New Brighton, N. Y.*

The Breeding of Brewster's Warbler near Boston.—On May 19, 1907, in the Arnold Arboretum, near Boston, Mass., I heard a bird song which I supposed at first was that of a Golden-winged Warbler. Upon investigation, I found the bird on a low birch tree, feeding and singing by turns. To my surprise, though, it had the broad yellow wing-bars, bluish gray back, and yellow crown which I had expected to see, there was only a narrow black line through the eye, and an entire absence of black on the cheeks and throat, the entire under parts being silky pearl-white. Though I was entirely unfamiliar with Brewster's Warbler in life, I had seen stuffed specimens and had read with much interest the latter-day discussions of its relation to Golden-winged and Blue-winged Warblers. A few days later I was allowed to see, through the kindness of Mr. Walter Deane, Mr. Brewster's specimens of all three species, *Helminthophila pinus*, *Helminthophila chrysoptera*, and *Helminthophila leucobronchialis*, among which was the type specimen of *leucobronchialis* taken by Mr. Brewster in Newtonville, Mass., on May 18, 1870. The resemblance between the type specimen and the bird in the Arboretum, as I remembered it, was absolute, except that there was a very slight wash of yellow on the breast of the type specimen which I had not observed on the living bird. Interest in the Arboretum bird quickly spread and it was soon seen by many other observers, all of whom agreed that it was a Brewster's Warbler; the first record for Massachusetts, I understand, since the taking of the type specimen thirty-seven years ago. On June 8, a thorough search of the vicinity was made by several of our more expert local ornithologists, and the female, nest, and five eggs were discovered, the nest being located, I believe, by Mr. C. J. Maynard. The nest is on the ground, at the foot of a tiny elm